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2,394,319

GARBAGE RECEPTACLE

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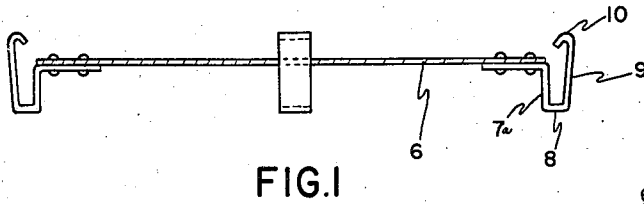


FIG. 1

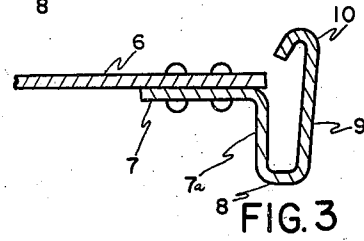


FIG. 3

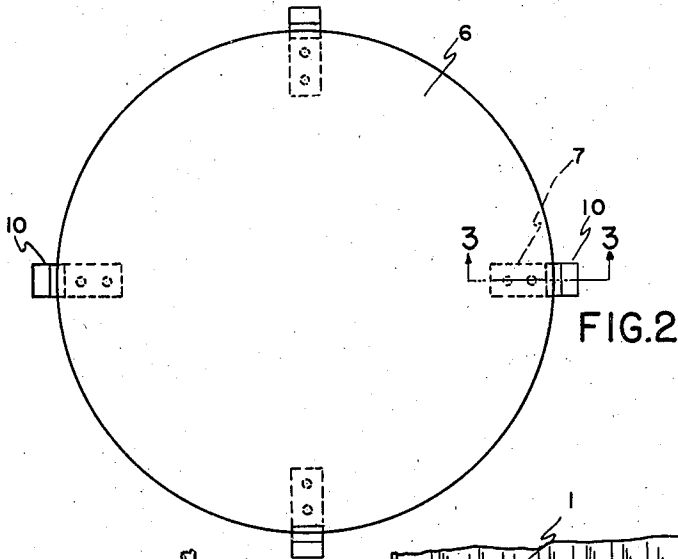


FIG. 2

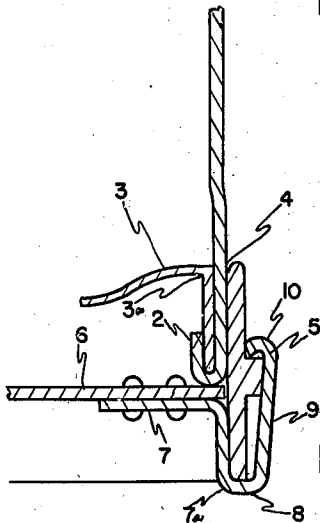


FIG. 4

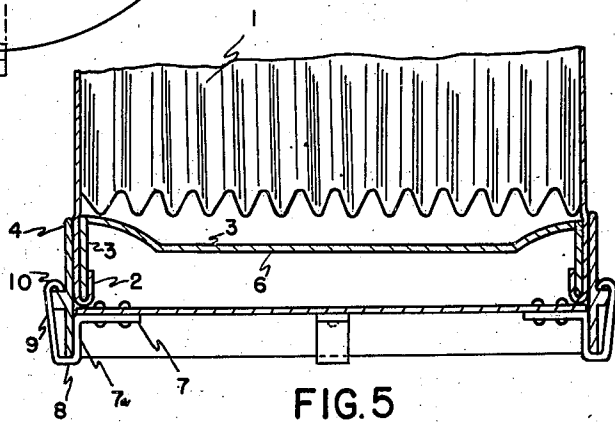


FIG. 5

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GARBAGE RECEPTACLE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 220-68)

My invention relates to auxiliary bottoms for attachment to regulation garbage cans. While there are a number of makes of garbage cans, the fact that much garbage collection has become a public function, has led the industry to adopt fairly well defined standards of construction.

The standards include the corrugated shell of the can, a dished bottom plate which is attached by turning under the bottom flange of the shell, and a supporting ring which is welded in place and supports the can so that the bottom is well off the ground. The supporting ring has a rib which surrounds normally that portion of the can where the metal is bent upwardly to hold the dished bottom in place.

The defect in such cans is that the bottom lasts only a short time. The accumulation of wet garbage sets up chemical action. The cans stand out of doors, and the bottoms soon rust through and fall away. The first rusting through takes place in the middle of the bottoms but soon the entire bottoms are gone rendering the can useless. Various makeshifts are adopted to bring the cans back into use, but so far as I am advised, no simple and inexpensive device is available today, which can be purchased at the hardware store, be easily put in place, and once in place will stay put and not fall out or get out of place when dumping the cans and rolling them about as is likely to happen during garbage collection.

I have illustrated in the drawing a device proportioned for a particular style of garbage can, and it will fit the usual standard can of many makes. Slight modifications will adapt the idea to other types of cans. Thus the drawing should not be taken as a limitation without regard to equivalent means, but as an example of the application of my invention which will be set forth in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device.

Figure 2 is a plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is a detail of one of the attachment jaws.

Figure 4 is a detail section showing the mode of attachment and location of parts, and

Figure 5 is a central vertical section of the base of a garbage can showing my device in place.

In Figure 5 is shown the lower portion of a corrugated garbage can, having a cylindrical corrugated shell 1, the lower end of which is uncorrugated and is spun inwardly and upwardly as at 2. The bottom of the can is in the form of a

plate 3 with a depending flange 3a, which is seated and gripped by the portion 2 of the shell. Welded in place around the outside of the shell at the base is a ring 4, having a thickened portion forming a strengthening rib 5, which lies in the zone of the spun edge of the shell. This ring supports the can when standing upright and strengthens the attachment of the dished bottom to the shell. Instead of holding the dished bottom in place as illustrated, the flange of the bottom may be riveted in place along with the ring. My invention applies to either construction.

The attachment according to my invention consists of a circular plate 6, which is of a size to be thrust up fairly snugly into the bottom of the ring 4. Around the plate are a series of jaws of particular construction. They have portions 7 which are riveted to the bottom of the plate 6, depending portions 7a of such a dimension that they come to the bottom of the ring 4 when the plate is thrust up into the ring so as to abut against the spun lower edge of the can proper. There is then a portion 8 for the jaw members which passes under the lower edge of the ring, and a gripping jaw portion 9 which extends upwardly at somewhat of a slant and having a tongue 10 which extends in at a depending angle.

As shown there are four of these jaw members; there could be more of them or fewer of them, although there should be at least three. The position of the portions 9 are such that when the plate 6 is thrust up to a seat within the ring, the tongues 10 will spring over the top of the rib 5 of the ring.

Once this is done the bottom plate will not come out. In dumping the can there is no tendency of the plate 6 to fall inwardly since it is at a seat. The jaws are snugly in place gripping the rib as a ledge. The bulging of the plate downwardly at the center will tend to rock the jaw members in such a way that they grip over the rib or ledge on the can ring more tightly than before. What this means is that a heavy load in the can tending to bulge the inserted plate downwardly will act to force it to a position where it is more tightly rather than less tightly held in place. This is because the jaws, which are preferably of hardened steel and hence spring-like in quality, will rock on a pivot of the lower edge of the can ring when the bottom bulges, resulting in the upper portion of the jaws swinging in further over the top of the rib, or tending to do so.

It has been found that this replacement bottom for garbage cans can be made up in stand-

ard sizes, because the garbage cans are of standard size, and with a number of makes in this locality, at least, the location of the rib on the supporting rings of the cans is in a like location in the various makes.

The critical dimensions is the distance from the bottom of the ring to the top of the reinforcing rib thereon and the jaws must be of a dimension to grip the top of the rib when the lower edge of the supporting ring is seated in the bottom portion of the loop formed by the jaw pieces.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A bottom replacement piece for corrugated garbage cans and the like, equipped with a circumferentially ribbed supporting ring extending beyond the body of the can and the bottom closure thereof, comprising a plate arranged to fit within the ring, and jaw members on the plate

having portions secured to the under side of the plate, and portions describing a loop in which the lower edge of said ribbed ring is to be seated, with the upper outer ends of the loops turned in to engage over the upper edge of a rib on the ribbed ring, whereby the plate is held in place above the lower edge of the ring and whereby forces tending to bow the plate from within tend to rock the looped portions of the jaw members on the lower edge of the ring as a fulcrum thus pushing inwardly over the rib, the said turned in portions of said jaws.

2. The combination of claim 1 in which the inner portions of the jaw members forming the loop are of a dimension to bring the plate to a position of abutment with the lower edge of the can body inside of the ring.

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